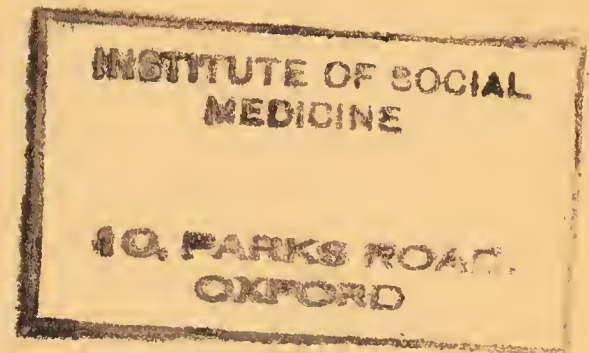


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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1948.





INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
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INTRODUCTION.

To the Members of the North Riding Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the school health service for the year 1948. It has been prepared on the same lines as the report for previous years and the report of the divisional school medical officer on the service in the area of the Scarborough Divisional Executive is appended. Except where otherwise stated the figures given in this report do not relate to schools in the Scarborough Division.

There were no changes in the whole-time medical staff during the year. The part-time specialist officers were employed by the regional hospital boards from 5th July, 1948, the "appointed day" under the National Health Service Act, 1946. From that date Dr. M. C. Gordon, psychiatrist, was the only part-time specialist employed by the committee.

During the latter half of the year the dental staff was augmented by the appointment of Miss D. M. Bateman, L.D.S., and Mr. J. I. Munro, L.D.S. as school dental officers and Mr. G. Stamper as dental mechanic. Miss M. Sherwood, the first dental nurse to be employed by the committee retired at the end of August after 23 years of devoted service to the authority.

The assistant school medical officers reported that in general the health of the school population was maintained at a satisfactory level although again there was an increase in the percentage of children found at periodic inspection to be in need of treatment for disease or defect, other than dental caries and uncleanliness. There was a reduction in the number of pupils classified as being in poor general condition.

In July a great deal of the committee's responsibility for curative work was transferred to the national health service. Some results of this transfer have been the serious delay in the provision of spectacles, the prolonged waiting time for surgical operations, and the lack of information concerning the serious illnesses of pupils, formerly obtainable from the hospitals when the committee were financially responsible for the treatment. There is less liaison between the preventive and curative aspects of child health than before.

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease during the year and the incidence of verminous conditions was substantially reduced.

The chief dental officer's report shows that a highly creditable amount of work was done by the relatively small staff employed. The expansion of orthodontic work is noteworthy and the gratifying results obtained in complicated cases of crooked teeth more than justify the care and labour spent on them. There was also a substantial increase in the amount of conservative dentistry.

School dental officers reported a worsening of working conditions in rural areas where premises formerly available to them were being used for other purposes *e.g.* temporary classrooms and school canteens. Towards the end of the year the committee approved the purchase of two mobile clinics with a view to improving conditions in rural areas.

The expansion of the schools meals service continued and the beneficial results of this service are now so well recognised that further comment is unnecessary.

In conclusion I should like to record my appreciation of the loyal assistance given to me by all members of the staff in the school health service and my thanks for the co-operation and valued support extended by the staff of the education department and the head teachers of schools during the year; in particular I wish to thank my deputy, Dr. G. Walker, who has been mainly responsible for the drafting of this Report.

J. A. FRASER,
School Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Northallerton.
September, 1948.



I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

The Education Committee are responsible for primary and secondary education throughout the administrative county but certain functions relating to primary and secondary education are exercised by the Scarborough Divisional Executive in the area of the division, namely, the municipal borough of Scarborough, the urban district of Scalby and the rural district of Scarborough.

Subject to the general direction of the Committee, the school health service in the Scarborough division is administered by the divisional executive and in this report statistics do not relate to the division unless specially mentioned as including the latter. For a complete picture of the services of the authority this report should be read in conjunction with the divisional school medical officer's report appended hereto.

Population of the administrative county (mid-year 1948)	..	352,483
No of children on registers, primary schools, January, 1949	..	35,660
No. of primary schools, January, 1949	.. ..	325
No. of primary school departments, January, 1949	.. ..	357
No. of children on registers, secondary schools, January, 1949	..	11,246
No. of secondary schools, January, 1949	.. ..	40

These figures include Scarborough division.

II. STAFF.

(i) Medical Officers.

The medical staff engaged on administrative or clinical duties in the school health service during the year was as follows.

J. A. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., School Medical Officer.

G. WALKER, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.P.(E.), D.P.H., Deputy School Medical Officer

MARGARET D. CAIRNS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer.

DORIS M. TODD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant School Medical Officer.

MARGARET MULVEIN, M.B., CH.B., Assistant School Medical Officer.

J. A. DUNLOP, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer, also Medical Officer of Health, Eston U.D.

F. D. ROSS-KEYT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer, also Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees and Stokesley R.D.

R. A. READ, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer, also Medical Officer of Health, Whitby U.D., Whitby R.D., Scalby, U.D., and Scarborough R.D. (Scarborough R.D. and Scalby U.D. Transferred Dr. Stokoe 5-7-48).

MEDICAL OFFICERS—*continued*.

W. H. BUTCHER, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer, also Medical Officer of Health, Guisborough U.D., Loftus U.D., and Skelton and Brotton U.D.

N. M. MACDONALD, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer, also Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Redcar, and Saltburn and Marske U.D.

Scarborough Division.

J. STOKOE, M.D., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H., Divisional School Medical Officer, also Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Scarborough, (Scalby U.D. and Scarborough R.D. from 5th July, 1948).

ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer.

(ii) Dental Surgeons.

S. CRAVEN, L.D.S., Chief Dental Officer.

A. D. CLARK, L.D.S.

C. E. PLACE, L.D.S.

P. W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

I. J. FAULDS, L.D.S.

C. G. LINGFORD, L.D.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. I. MUNRO, L.D.S., R.C.S., appointed 3rd May, 1948.

MISS D. M. BATEMAN, L.D.S., R.C.S., appointed 1st June, 1948.

Scarborough Division.

J. C. CARR, L.D.S., R.C.S.

D. BEWES ATKINSON, L.D.S., Part-time.

(iii) Specialist Officers. (Part time).

* Ophthalmic Surgeons	..	J. P. HIGHAM, M.B., B.S., L.M.S.S.A.
		J. ELLISON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

* Aural Surgeons	..	J. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., CH.B.
		W. O. LODGE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

* Orthopaedic Surgeon	..	H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., CH.B.
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Psychiatrist	..	M. C. GORDON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M., appointed 1st June, 1948.
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(iv) Speech Therapist.

Scarborough Division	..	vacancy.
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(v) School Nurses.

(a) Whole-time.

In addition to the superintendent school nurse (who also undertakes supervision of health visitors and midwives for the County Council) there were 21 nurses on the whole-time staff, of whom 3 were engaged in the borough of Scarborough and 15 in the Cleveland area. In 14 cases the school nurses also acted as health visitors.

* Employed by regional hospital boards from 5th July, 1948.

SCHOOL NURSES—continued.

Superintendent School Nurse	..	MISS G. BERRIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M. A.R.S.I.
Assistant Superintendent School Nurse		MISS E. BESTFORD DUNN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif.
School Nurses	..	A. E. BARRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif. D. M. BIRD, S.C.M., H.V.Certif. E. CROFT, S.R.N., S.C.M. E. DEMPSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif., resigned 7-1-1948. W. GARDINER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif. N. GARNES, S.R.N., S.C.M. A. GARTHWAITE, S.R.C.N., C.R.S.I. E. M. HURLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif. C. A. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif. A. C. NICOLL, S.R.N., H.V.Certif. H. PRATT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif. E. SNAITH, S.R.N., S.C.M. K. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., H.V.Certif. resigned 17-8-1948. M. S. BENSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. V. H. MAZZEY, S.C.M. S. M. CODLING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif. K. M. CRAPPER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif. resigned 31-7-1948. W. FICK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif., appointed 15-3-1948. E. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif., appointed 1-8-1948. R. TINDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif., appointed 7-10-1948. F. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif., appointed 11-11-1948.
Scarborough Division	..	M. K. JONES, S.R.N., retired 28-1-1948. R. E. PARKER, S.R.N. H. B. TAYLOR, S.R.N. L. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certif., appointed 1-5-1948.

(b) Part-time.

In rural areas the school nursing and health visiting was done until 5th July, by arrangement with the district nursing associations and 67 nurses employed by the same number of associations were engaged in this work.

On 5th July a unified county nursing service in which all the nurses were directly employed by the county council was initiated and all district nurses employed in the county were offered a transfer to the county service.

(vi) Dental Mechanics.

G. STAMPER, appointed 10-5-1948.

(vii) Dental Attendants.

MISS M. H. SHERWOOD, S.R.N., retired
31-8-1948.

MRS. M. M. HODGSON.

MISS D. MORTON.

MRS. O. NELSON.

MISS S. M. ROWE.

MRS. V. E. CRANE.

MRS. J. M. BRAMLEY, appointed 7-6-1948.

MISS J. E. CLARK, appointed 7-6-1948.

MISS S. M. MEYNELL, appointed 1-9-1948.

Scarborough Division .. MISS N. D. V. STOCKILL.

(viii) Chief Clerk .. MR. M. R. WALLACE, resigned 20-9-1948.

MR. H. A. ROEBUCK, D.P.A., appointed 1-11-'48.

III. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS AT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(i) General.

On 31st December, 1948, there were 325 primary schools in the county including Scarborough; the number of departments was 357. There were 40 secondary schools.

After 5th July the committee were responsible for providing education for pupils in hospital schools, which were previously provided by tuberculosis authorities and the governing bodies of certain long-stay voluntary hospitals.

The hospital schools in the Riding are as follows:—

	Number of Places	Age Range	Number of pupils (December, 1948)
Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital Kirbymoorside	125	3-16	110
Northallerton Orthopaedic Hospital	100	2-16	60
Thornton Lodge Sanatorium Aysgarth	40	3-16	26
Poole Sanatorium	58	3-16	36
Hemlington Hospital (Orthopaedic)	21	2-16	20

(ii) School Hygiene.

Assistant school medical officers, when visiting schools for routine medical inspections, reported on school premises and matters relating to

environmental hygiene. Defects of fittings or equipment of 198 schools were brought to the notice of the secretary for education by the school medical officer.

Overcrowding in classrooms and inadequate washing and toilet facilities, especially in rural schools, where again the subject of adverse comment by medical officers. It was noted that the standard of caretaking had improved and a substantial improvement in the appearance of many schools resulted from redecoration.

(iii) Medical Inspection.

As mentioned in the annual report for 1947, the Minister of Education approved in May, 1948, the committee's proposals for medical inspection whereby two additional age groups namely 7-8 years and 12-13 years were added to the three prescribed age groups for medical inspection. In order to carry out periodic inspections of children in five age groups it was estimated that an equivalent of nine whole-time medical officers was necessary and as the full complement of staff was not recruited during the year the scheme was only partially in operation. Medical officers concentrated on the prescribed age-groups and extended their surveys to the others so far as time permitted.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Diseases and Defects.

Of the 17,619 children seen at periodic medical inspections, 3,850 were found to be suffering from a defect or disease (other than dental diseases and infestation with vermin). This represents 21.85% of all pupils inspected, and is higher than the corresponding figure for the previous year namely 20.3%. The increase affected all age groups but was greatest amongst the entrants.

The following table shows the number of pupils inspected and the number found to require treatment.

Group	Number of Pupils.	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
Entrants	4,473	1,079 (24.12%)
Second age group	1,812	374 (20.64%)
Third age group	6,672	1,368 (20.50%)
Total (prescribed groups) ..	12,957	2,821 (21.77%)
Other periodic inspections ..	4,662	1,029 (22.07%)
Grand Total	17,619	3,850 (21.85%)

Table II on page 24 shows details of the conditions found at medical inspection.

The percentage of children found to require treatment was substantially higher than in recent years. Abnormal conditions in the nose and throat formed the largest group of defects, with defective vision next in order of frequency.

General Condition.

The classification according to general condition replaces the previous classification of the nutrition of pupils. Three categories are used, namely good, fair, and poor. For the purpose of comparison with figures of former years, the tables at the end of this report represent under "good" the pupils previously classified as of excellent nutrition, under "fair" those previously classified as normal nutrition, while "poor" comprises all children who used to be placed in the categories "slightly subnormal" and "bad" as regards nutrition. The classification into three broad categories gives only an approximate assessment of general condition and medical officers vary in their practice as regards classification so that the variation from year to year in the percentage of children classified in one or other category may have little practical significance. For example, one medical officer expressed disappointment with the condition of entrants, many being undersized and below normal in weight. Yet the percentage of entrants over the county in 1948 classified as being in poor general condition was 4.69 compared with 6.47 in 1947. In the Scarborough division the corresponding figures were 3.09% in 1948 and 0.11% in 1947.

The value of the midday school meal in maintaining the physique and stamina of the school children was stressed by all the examining medical officers. Parents also appreciated the good influence of the meals and were pleased when the holidays were over so that the difficulty of finding a satisfactory dinner was solved for five days each week. This applied with equal if not greater force to children attending schools in the rural districts.

The general standard of school meals was excellent particularly those cooked on the spot. Towards the end of the year two small outbreaks of sickness occurred in the distribution area of one of the cooking depots in circumstances which appeared to incriminate the school dinner. Investigations in which the assistance of the staff of the public health laboratory at County Hall was invoked, failed to establish any definite connection with the school meals service.

This service continued to expand and in October 1948 there were 27,898 pupils taking school meals compared with 25,900 in 1947. The extent of the committee's catering activities may be judged from the following figures.

No. of children taking meals at school in October, 1948.

		Free	For payment
SECONDARY			
Scarborough division	..	235	1,403
Remainder of Riding	..	876	5,079
PRIMARY.			
Scarborough division	..	384	1,408
Remainder of Riding	..	2,745	15,768
Total	..	4,240	23,658

No. of children taking milk in school in October, 1948.

Scarborough	Primary	..	..	3,387
„	Secondary	..	..	1,871
Remainder of Riding	Primary	..	..	24,353
„	Secondary	..	..	6,262
Total				35,873

Cleanliness.

In all 2,522 visits for cleanliness surveys were made by 89 nurses of the full-time or part-time staff and 126,559 examinations of children were made. There were 2,084 home visits paid in following up adverse conditions found at these surveys.

Most of the children seen at inspections were clean although the usual persistent offenders had to receive special attention. It was noted that in general terms the standard of bodily cleanliness was higher in schools with good buildings and facilities but there were exceptions which appeared to depend upon the amount of attention given by the teachers to the subject of personal hygiene. It is suggested that teachers might take more interest in the condition in which children arrive at school.

Verminous conditions were less frequently seen and the decreases in scabies and impetigo were noteworthy.

Clothing and Footwear.

On the whole, clothing and footwear were of a satisfactory standard and adequate in quantity.

Following Up.

The school nursing service continued to play an important part in the scheme for medical inspection and treatment of the school population.

In view of the relatively large proportion of nurses who were engaged on generalised duties particularly in rural areas, some time will elapse before all school nurses are fully qualified as health visitors and are able to participate fully in the preventive and educational aspects of their work.

The school nurses attended inspections in schools and followed up cases in which treatment was advised in order to encourage and if necessary assist parents to obtain proper attention for their children. In this connection 7,168 domiciliary visits were made and details of the defects and visits are shown below.

Condition	No. of defects found for which treatment was considered necessary	No. of home visits by School Nurses
Cleanliness of head	9	24
Cleanliness of body	3	9
Nutrition	20	41
Nose and Throat	1,176	2,070
External Eye Disease	34	70
Ear Disease	35	87
Teeth	15	25
Heart and Circulation	51	88
Lungs	102	124
Nervous System	34	65
Skin	29	37
Rickets	—	—
Deformities	85	128
Tuberculosis	19	45
Speech	7	13
Mental Condition	15	23
Vision and Squint	2,525	4,189
Hearing	28	41
Miscellaneous	51	89
Total ..	4,238	7,168

NOTE—Some of these cases are carried over from 1947 so that the totals do not coincide with those in the table at the end of the report ; the latter apply only to the year 1948.

The school nurses rendered invaluable service to the local authorities in their schemes for the immunisation of children of school age against diphtheria and by a personal approach often succeeded in persuading the parent who had previously been apathetic or indifferent to accept this measure of protection.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

With the inauguration of the national health service on 5th July, 1948, every school child became eligible for free medical and surgical attention at home or in hospital. So far as hospital treatment was concerned this was no revolutionary advance as under the committee's arrangements under the Education Act, 1944, a comprehensive hospital treatment scheme was in operation and the whole cost was borne by the authority, there being no charge made on the parent.

In some respects the school child was worse off than before. Owing to the nation wide demand for spectacles a serious delay occurred in providing them for school children. The waiting time for admission to hospital for tonsil and adenoid operations was prolonged. A more serious repercussion so far as the authority is concerned was the lack of information about illness amongst school children. Until July discharge reports were furnished by the hospitals to the education authority shortly after each child had completed a course of treatment in hospital. Since July no such co-operation has been obtained. Similarly, when tonsil operations were necessary or spectacles were prescribed the school health department used to make all the arrangements and knew when the treatment was carried out or the spectacles supplied. Now our records are incomplete as the national health service goes on its way independently and with no obligations towards the education authority. The divorce of curative and preventive medicine so far as the school population is concerned has become absolute.

In Table II of the statistical summary at the end of this report details of defects found at routine inspection are set out and Table III deals with defects treated either through the arrangements made by the local education authority or otherwise.

All treatment provided by the authority was available free of cost to parents.

Minor Ailments.

School clinic sessions were held twice weekly at the following centres :—

Carlin How	Grangetown
Redcar	South Bank
Thornaby	Whitby
and once weekly at Guisborough, Lingdale, Saltburn and New Skelton.	

The school clinics were largely used for the treatment of minor ailments and defects which would otherwise have been neglected and allowed to go untreated. Details of the work done are set out in the table below, from which it will be seen that minor injurious and contagious skin conditions predominated.

The treatment of scabies and infestation with vermin has been greatly simplified as a result of the introduction of benzyl benzoate and D.D.T. respectively. These medicaments were in use at school clinics but the school nurses in areas which have no clinic obtained equally good results chiefly because of the simplicity of the treatment.

Condition for which children attended the School Clinic	Number of first visits	Number of re-visits
Scabies	134	135
Impetigo	396	494
Ringworm Head	251	639
„ Body	110	114
Verminous conditions	281	659
Minor Injuries	1,581	1,588
External Eye Disease	486	678
Ear Discharge and Deafness	187	464
Nose and Throat	342	122
Vision	398	88
Heart and Circulation	88	49
Lungs	61	13
Nervous System	39	11
Tuberculosis	2	2
Skin (Non-Contagious)	772	1,766
Other conditions	3,253	2,769
Diphtheria Immunisation	871	43
Sun-Ray Treatment	127	1,450
Total	9,379	11,084

Visual Defects and External Diseases of the Eye.

At routine inspection there were 835 pupils found to require examination by the ophthalmic surgeons: in addition 117 pupils were referred for treatment of squint.

Two ophthalmic surgeons were employed part-time in the examination of school children. There were 214 clinic sessions held in various parts of the Riding, for the examination of children referred by the assistant school medical officers.

In all, 1,602 children were examined; spectacles were prescribed in 1,341 cases and 451 pairs were provided to 5th July, 1948.

Where parents decided to have more expensive frames than the standard types provided by the authority, they paid the difference in the cost.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

The following centres were used by the authority for treatment of these conditions :—

Brynteg Nursing Home, Middlesbrough.
 Cleveland Cottage Hospital, Brotton.
 Darlington War Memorial Hospital.
 Harrogate and District General Hospital.
 Malton and Norton Cottage Hospital.
 Northallerton Rutson Hospital.
 Ripon and District Cottage Hospital.
 Scarborough Hospital.
 Whitby War Memorial Hospital.
 York County Hospital.

During the year under review 384 pupils received operative treatment for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis, while 167 pupils received other forms of treatment for nose and throat conditions, either through the authority's scheme or otherwise.

Ear Diseases.

Many cases of ear disease or defect were treated at the school clinics were 187 first attendances and 464 re-visits for such conditions were made in 1948.

Twenty-two sessions of a special clinic were held at which a consultant otorhinolaryngologist examined or treated 259 pupils. The after-treatment was supervised by the school nurses.

Crippling Defects.

Crippling defects were treated at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

The following table shows the conditions and numbers of children treated as in-patients during the year.

Condition			No. of Children treated
Deformity of feet	..	..	13
Deformity of leg	..	..	4
Deformity of neck	..	..	1
Dislocation of hip	..	..	5
Infantile hemiplegia	..	..	3
Infantile paralysis	..	..	10
Kyphosis	..	..	1
Old fractures & injuries		..	2
Torticollis	..	..	12
Spastic paraplegia	..	..	7
Perthe's disease	..	..	2
Rickets	..	..	1
Septic arthritis	..	..	3
Spina bifida	..	..	3
Osteomyelitis	..	..	2
Pseudocoxalgia	..	..	1
Flaccid paralysis of legs	..	..	1
Scoliosis	..	..	2
Muscular dystrophy	..	..	1
Osteitis fibrosa	..	..	1
Facial paralysis	..	..	1
Erbs palsy	..	..	1
Semimembranosis bursa	..	..	1
Scarring of right thigh	..	..	1
Spina bifida and deformity of feet	..	..	1
Cyst of elbow	..	..	1

There was an increase in the number of orthopaedic clinic sessions but it was still not possible to arrange for the full programme of 211 sessions as held in 1946. This arose partly from the continued difficulty in recruiting orthopaedic nurses or physio-therapists for out-patient work. With the limited facilities available for after care, preference was given to cases selected by the orthopaedic surgeon for attendance at one or other of the following centres :—

Carlin How	Richmond
Kirbymoorside	Scarborough
Malton	South Bank
Northallerton	Thornaby
Redcar	York

In all, 89 sessions were held as compared with 58 in 1947. There were 820 attendances made by 405 children as compared with 499 attendances by 291 children in the previous year.

Tuberculosis.

Children suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form were referred for examination and treatment to the tuberculosis officers.

Ringworm of the Scalp.

In 1948 four children were treated for ringworm of the scalp by x-ray epilation at Leeds General Infirmary.

THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

Report by Mr. Craven, L.D.S., Chief Dental Officer.

It will be noted that there is a general increase in the amount of work completed in 1948 when compared with the annual returns of the previous year, due to a slight increase in the dental staff. Miss Bateman and Mr. Munro were appointed in May, 1948; but Mr. Munro resigned at the end of the year to engage in private practice. The total dental staff employed at present represents approximately 50% of requirements as stated in the development scheme for the school dental service. There appears to be no immediate prospect of an increase in staff owing to the attraction of private practice.

It is encouraging to note the increased demand for dental treatment, both in the schools and among the various priority groups covered by the dental service, especially when taking into consideration the facilities at present being offered by private dental practitioners under the National Health Service. The annual figures indicate a considerable increase in the percentage acceptance rate; and it is only the limited staff that prevent further expansion of the school dental service. The increased demand for dental treatment, coupled with the shortage of dental staff, and the more comprehensive school dental service now available, render it impossible to visit the schools regularly every year as required.

Sessions devoted to treatment now show marked preponderance over inspections, which indicates the increased demand upon the school dental service. This enables the maximum amount of dental treatment to be accomplished in the minimum time.

Perhaps the most pleasing feature in the annual returns is the large increase in the number of fillings which rose from 4,818 in 1947 to 9,859 in 1948: an increase of over 100%.

The number of extractions have increased from 15,180 in 1947 to 22,661 in 1948. This record number of extractions is accompanied by an increase in the number of general anaesthetic cases which rose from 5,936 in 1947 to 9,632 in 1948, the highest number of general anaesthetic cases in any year since the inception of the school dental service in 1925. The work will be greatly facilitated when we are able to appoint two full-time dental anaesthetists to cope with most of the general anaesthetic cases as outlined in the complete dental scheme.

The increase in the numbers shown as "other operations" which rose from 1,218 in 1947 to 4,011 in 1948 is chiefly due to the continued extension of the orthodontic service and the provision of dentures. I am of the opinion that this important branch of the school dental service will (provided we retain the staff) continue to expand each year.

Mr. G. Stamper was appointed dental technician to the Northallerton dental laboratory in May, 1948 and a considerable increase in the output of dentures and orthodontic appliances is shown compared with previous years. Three hundred orthodontic regulation plates, seventy dentures, and one obturator were completed during the year. The dental treatment was completed for 72 orthodontic cases before the year end. The dental staff are still obliged to concentrate on emergency dental treatment, and it is impossible to arrange for regulation of all the orthodontic cases in the County. We have concentrated on the orthodontic cases in the more populous areas in order to render the maximum service, and have contacted those cases in the more isolated districts when possible, because of the repeated attention and adjustments required in the more complicated cases.

The Northallerton dental laboratory has continued to provide the dentures and orthodontic appliances for the whole county, but there are prospects now of the dental laboratories connected with the South Bank and Scarborough clinics being completed and functioning before the end of 1949. The dental laboratory work, although important, and in great demand, is necessarily limited in scope and development by the recruitment of dental officers. If we do not incur any further reduction of dental staff, I hope to report a considerable development of this particular service during the year 1949.

I estimate it will require the equivalent of four full-time dental officers to cope with orthodontic work and the provision of dentures, when we reach the full complement of twenty dental officers as outlined in the complete dental scheme. The dental staff so engaged should be encouraged to specialise in the work, and be allocated smaller districts to enable them to offer a comprehensive service, and also be able to overlap adjoining dental areas for orthodontic cases. Such men, if encouraged to pool their ideas and methods, should eventually be classified as specialists in orthodontics, considering the many abnormalities of dentition encountered in a school population of over 46,000 as obtains in the North Riding.

The annual returns shown in this report do not include those of the Scarborough Division, which are given separately in the report of the Divisional School Medical Officer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Medical officers of health initiated closure of 4 schools on account of infectious disease :—

1 for scarlet fever, 2 for whooping cough and 1 for mumps.

During the year 50 children were excluded from school for short periods on account of ringworm (8), verminous head or body (28) and other contagious skin conditions (14).

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

I am indebted to the Secretary for Education for the following paragraph on physical training and education.

Physical Education in the schools of the North Riding continues to be handicapped by the lack of fully trained teachers of the subject, but despite this, the work continues to develop. During the year under report, the policy for the provision of gymnastic clothing was extended. Prior to 1948, the main clothing provision was a full strip including towels to those Modern Schools with gymnasia, changing rooms and shower baths. This policy was extended to include all types of secondary schools with suitable facilities. In addition, all primary schools, with halls not used as classrooms, are to have plimsolls and storage lockers provided on a "three year plan" after which the plimsolls will be replaced regularly.

School reorganisation is not yet fully achieved and therefore, to give senior children still attending primary schools certain of the advantages they would normally have gained had they been in a secondary school a '*per capita*' games fund allowance was made. Schools in receipt of such a grant are thereby assisted to fulfil inter-school fixtures and to purchase suitable games clothing.

Courses were held for male teachers interested in boxing, and as a result of a number of men qualifying to act as judges under the auspices of the Amateur Boxing Association, it was possible to form a 'North Riding Schools Boxing Association.' Competition on an inter-area basis was started, and certain boys were selected to represent the county in the Yorkshire Championships.

An innovation was to employ Mr. Wilfred Barber, the England and Yorkshire player, to coach cricket in the secondary schools. Valuable stimulation was given to the game, and continued coaching should raise the present standards of play.

The coaches of the Football Association were used to give a series of 3 lessons to 'soccer schools' with sufficient senior boys to justify a visit. The work put in by them was fully appreciated by both boys and staff.

The football leagues which exist in many areas continue to be well supported and do very useful work. Recently interest in hockey in girls' schools has been aroused and the popularity of the game will increase as better facilities become available. The hire of hard courts for school use has helped tennis considerably.

Swimming had a set-back at Eston when the Middlesbrough Corporation decided to use for their own school children those facilities previously made

available to certain schools in the Eston area. Elsewhere, all available accommodation is used and good results are being obtained. Many children passed the bronze medallion examination of the Royal Life Saving Society.

The school camp was again held at Robin Hood's Bay and was open for seven weeks. Throughout the period, weather conditions were unfavourable, but despite this, approximately 500 children from 10 schools took advantage of the facilities and enjoyed the experience.

The majority of schools hold their own sports day and area inter school sports meetings were revived in most districts of the Riding.

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

In addition to the nursery school at "Childhaven," Scarborough and nursery classes in the Scarborough Division, on which the Divisional School Medical Officer has reported, there were three nursery classes at schools in South Bank with places for 105 children in all.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Formal ascertainment of handicapped pupils was carried out during the year in accordance with section 34 of the act, but placement in special schools was difficult owing to the demand for special educational treatment of this type and the few vacancies available.

The number of handicapped pupils formally ascertained during the year was as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Educationally subnormal	25	39	64
Educationally subnormal and delicate ..	—	1	1
Blind	2	1	3
Partially sighted	4	2	6
Deaf	2	1	3
Partially deaf	2	—	2
Epileptic	2	1	3
Maladjusted	5	—	5
Delicate	8	7	15
Physically handicapped	46	46	92
Speech defects	5	5	10
Diabetic	1	—	1
Total ..	102	103	205

There is no special school in the Riding and difficulty has been experienced in placing certain handicapped pupils in suitable schools. Where double or multiple defects are encountered the position is still worse and placement may be impossible.

No special educational treatment was provided in the ordinary primary and secondary schools.

The following tables give particulars of pupils maintained in special schools during the year under review and in 1947, and as the scheme of divisional administration provides that all children found to be suffering from a disability of mind or body in the Scarborough division shall be reported by the Divisional Executive to the County Council, the tables include children residing in the division.

Blind.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Blind, York	1	3	1	3
Royal Victoria Blind School, Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	3	2	3	2
Total ..	4	5	4	5

Partially Sighted.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Blind, York	1	—	2	—
Royal Victoria Blind School, Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	3	1	3	1
Total ..	4	1	5	1

Deaf

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Northern Counties Institution, Newcastle	—	1	—	2
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	7	9	8	8
Stockton Day School for the Deaf	5	4	5	3
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	1	1	2	1
Total ..	13	15	15	14

Partially Deaf.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	1	1	—	1
Royal Deaf School, Manchester	1	—	—	—
Blenheim Walk Home, Leeds	1	—	2	—
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	2	1	1	1
Stockton Day School for the Deaf	—	1	—	1
Total ..	5	3	3	3

Delicate.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Fulford Road Day School, York	1	3	1	6
Children's Sanatorium, Southport	—	—	—	1
The Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby ..	—	—	1	1
Salters Lane Open Air School, Darlington ..	—	—	—	1
Residential Open Air School of Recovery, Banstead ..	—	—	1	—
St. John's Home, Brighton	—	—	—	1
Haseley Hall Open Air School, Birmingham ..	—	—	1	—
Kathleen Schlesinger Residential School, London ..	—	—	—	1
Total ..	1	3	4	11

Educationally Subnormal.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Dovecot School, Knotty Ash, Liverpool	—	3	—	3
Beacon Residential School, Lichfield	3	—	5	—
Besford Court Catholic Mental Hospital Worces'shire	3	—	3	—
Fulford Road Special Day School, York	4	3	5	2
Littleton House, Girton, Cambridge	2	—	2	—
Dinsdale Park School, Darlington	—	1	—	1
Monyhull School, Birmingham	2	1	2	1
Allerton Priory R.C. School, Woolton	—	3	—	3
Bigod's Hall R.C. School, Dunmow	2	—	2	—
Total ..	16	11	19	10

Epileptic.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	2	3	2	1
Total ..	2	3	2	1

Diabetic.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Baskerville School, Birmingham	—	—	1	—
Total ..	—	—	1	—

Maladjusted.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Chaigley School, Thelwall	—	1	1	1
Hill Orchard School, Meriden, Warwickshire ..	2	—	2	—
Ledston Hall, Allerton Bywater	—	—	1	—
Total ..	2	1	4	1

Physically Handicapped.

Name of School	1947		1948	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Bethesda Home, Colwyn Bay	1	—	1	—
Hinwick Hall, Northants	1	—	1	—
Hudson Home, Coleshill, Warwickshire	—	1	—	—
Bradstock Lockett Home, Southport	—	1	1	1
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, Mansfield ..	—	1	—	—
Total ..	2	3	3	1

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year 292 children were medically examined under the provisions of the Employment of Children Bye-Laws.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933.

The number of children examined prior to their admission to approved schools was 34. In addition 86 special medical examinations were carried out.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

No progress was made in the establishment of a comprehensive child guidance service in the Riding and the York child guidance team continued to deal with children referred to them chiefly through the courts, and supplied reports on difficult cases.

There were 12 children referred to the York child guidance clinic. These children made 95 attendances. In addition 29 children were interviewed by psychiatrists at other centres in the Riding.

SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

During 1948 there were 14 cases reported to the local authority for the purpose of the Mental Deficiency Acts under Section 57 (3) and 7 children were reported under Section 57 (5).

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	4,473
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	1,812
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	6,672
Total	..	..	..	..	12,957
Number of Other Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	..	4,662
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	17,619

B—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	5,360
Number of Re-Inspections	..	..	..	13,447
Total	..	..	..	18,807

C—Pupils found to require treatment

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASE AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Group	For defective vision (excluding Squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIa	Total individual pupils
Entrants	111	1,040	1,079
Second Age Group	109	280	374
Third Age Group	395	1,012	1,368
Total (prescribed groups) ..	545	2,332	2,821
Other periodic inspections ..	290	777	1,029
Grand Total ..	835	3,109	3,850

TABLE II.

A—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Skin	305	11	74	20
Eyes—				
(a) Vision ..	835	714	909	2,655
(b) Squint ..	117	61	12	12
(c) Other ..	175	6	52	11
Ears—				
(a) Hearing ..	25	20	12	32
(b) Otitis Media ..	32	6	34	7
(c) Other ..	38	2	20	24
Nose or Throat ..	1,140	533	759	953
Speech	11	25	13	28
Cervical Glands ..	14	36	5	22
Heart & Circulation ..	66	99	22	158
Lungs	318	55	69	74
Developmental—				
(a) Hernia ..	17	6	12	13
(b) Other ..	4	4	2	9
Orthopaedic—				
(a) Posture ..	19	21	10	19
(b) Flat foot ..	72	25	27	23
(c) Other ..	123	41	46	98
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy ..	4	2	8	5
(b) Other	43	31	40	83
Psychological—				
(a) Development ..	10	140	155	187
(b) Stability ..	4	1	5	5
Other	415	86	161	253

B—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils inspected during the year in the age groups.

Age Groups	Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	4,473	755	16·88	3,508	78·43	210	4·69
2nd Age Group	1,812	337	18·59	1,406	77·59	69	3·81
3rd Age Group	6,672	2,048	30·69	4,364	65·41	260	3·90
Other Periodic Inspections ..	4,662	707	15·16	3,727	79·94	228	4·90
Total ..	17,619	3,847	21·84	13,005	73·81	767	4·35

TABLE III.
Treatment Tables.

GROUP I—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V.).

Defect or Disease	Number of defects treated or under treatment* during the year
SKIN—	
Ringworm-Scalp (i) X-Ray treatment	4
(ii) Other treatment	256
Ringworm-Body	113
Scabies	160
Impetigo	401
Other Skin Disease	814
EYE DISEASE—	
External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint, and cases admitted to hospital	516
EAR DEFECTS—	
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (<i>e.g.</i> , operative treatment in hospital) is not recorded under this heading) ..	233
MISCELLANEOUS—	
(<i>e.g.</i> minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	4,936
Total	7,425

Total number of attendances at Authorities minor ailment clinics 20,463

GROUP II—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Diseases treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	No. of defects dealt with
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1,827
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—
Total	1,827
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were :	
(a) Prescribed	1,547
(b) Obtained	655

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment :—	
(a) For adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	384
(b) For other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	167
Total	551

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	91
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or outpatient departments	405

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY

Number of Pupils treated :	
(a) Under Child Guidance arrangements	12
(b) Under Speech Therapy arrangements	11

TABLE IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—							
(a) Periodic age groups	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,341
(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	736
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)							31,077
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,224
(3) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,462
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,133
(5) Half days devoted to :							
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,546
Total				..	..	..	2,833
(6) Fillings :							
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,525
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	334
Total				..	..	..	9,859
(7) Extractions :							
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,378
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,283
Total				..	..	..	22,661
(8) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				..	..	..	9,632
(9) Other Operations							
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	783
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	880
Total				..	..	..	1,663
Orthodontic and Denture Attendances				..	..	..	2,584

TABLE V.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	..	..	..	..	..	141,356
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..	..	..	..	..	388
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	..	8
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	..	—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.**Average Heights.****ENTRANTS.****Boys.****GIRLS.**

Age Groups.	No. Measured.	Inches.	Centi-metres.	No. Measured.	Inches.	Centi-metres.
3-4 years ..	14	38.25	97.16	12	38.11	96.80
4-5 years ..	38	39.56	100.48	34	39.65	100.71
5-6 years ..	1,268	43.15	109.60	1,131	42.64	108.31
6-7 years ..	127	45.59	115.79	119	44.78	113.74

INTERMEDIATE AGE GROUP.

7-8 years ..	114	48.50	123.19	79	48.75	123.83
8-9 years ..	1,206	49.19	124.94	1,092	49.17	124.89

LEAVERS.

12-13 years	284	58.22	147.88	316	57.76	146.71
13-14 years	22	59.56	151.28	24	60.45	153.54
14-15 years	85	62.53	158.83	85	61.40	155.96

Average Weights.**ENTRANTS.****Boys.****GIRLS.**

Age Groups.	No. Weighed.	Lbs.	Kilograms.	No. Weighed.	Lbs.	Kilograms.
3-4 years ..	14	36.85	16.72	12	36.75	16.67
4-5 years ..	38	40.34	18.30	34	38.77	17.58
5-6 years ..	1,268	43.99	19.95	1,131	42.20	19.14
6-7 years ..	127	48.68	22.08	119	47.11	21.37

INTERMEDIATE AGE GROUP.

7-8 years ..	114	56.02	25.41	79	55.01	24.95
8-9 years ..	1,206	58.88	26.70	1,092	56.43	25.60

LEAVERS.

12-13 years	284	85.15	38.62	316	86.61	39.29
13-14 years	22	90.89	41.23	24	100.80	45.72
14 and up-wards	85	104.42	47.36	85	113.72	51.58

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Average Heights.

Boys.

GIRLS.

Age Groups.	No. Measured.	Inches.	Centi-metres.	No. Measured.	Inches.	Centi-metres.
9-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-11 years	16	55.34	140.56	8	56.31	143.03
11-12 years	391	56.05	142.37	365	56.12	142.55
12-13 years	738	57.28	145.49	495	57.61	146.33
13-14 years	500	59.14	150.22	396	60.19	152.88
14-15 years	461	61.99	157.45	337	62.40	158.49
15-16 years	228	65.26	165.76	143	63.60	161.54
16-17 years	121	67.32	170.99	83	64.34	163.42
17-18 years	57	69.22	175.80	49	63.87	162.23
18-19 years	12	68.48	173.94	4	64.06	162.74

Average Weights.

Boys.

GIRLS.

Age Groups.	No. Weighed.	Lbs.	Kilograms.	No. Weighed.	Lbs.	Kilograms.
9-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-11 years	16	71.36	32.37	8	74.84	33.95
11-12 years	391	75.75	34.36	365	77.52	35.16
12-13 years	738	82.51	37.43	495	84.46	38.31
13-14 years	500	91.45	41.48	396	97.54	44.24
14-15 years	461	104.54	47.42	337	113.76	51.60
15-16 years	228	118.59	53.79	143	117.15	53.14
16-17 years	121	128.78	58.41	83	125.45	56.90
17-18 years	57	141.42	64.15	49	123.81	56.11
18-19 years	12	138.58	62.86	4	130.56	59.22



North Riding of Yorkshire
County Council
Scarborough Divisional Executive

REPORT

of the

Divisional School Medical Officer

for the year 1948

North Riding of Yorkshire
County Council
Scarborough Divisional Executive



REPORT

of the

Divisional School Medical Officer

for the year 1948



The Chairman and Members of Scarborough Divisional Executive.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Divisional School Medical Officer for the year 1948.

The scheme for transferring the School Clinic at King Street to the Old Hospital, Scarborough, is progressing steadily enough to encourage the hope that it might be completed in 1949. At several schools improvements to the sanitary conveniences have been carried out during the year, especially where old-fashioned tarred slate urinals were replaced by the glazed earthenware automatic flushing type. Sanitation in many of the schools in the rural area leaves much to be desired, but as Scarborough Rural District Council have launched a sewerage disposal scheme to cover the southern part of the area (Snainton in the west to Cayton on the coast), the opportunity to provide water-carriage disposal to the village schools in that area will no doubt be taken.

The time is now appropriate to anticipate a demand for a branch school clinic at Scarborough Corporation's new Eastfield Estate where building has commenced. It is recommended that a suitable site be reserved upon which could be built premises for joint use as School Clinic and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Because the demand for them is growing, consideration might be given to erecting a Day Nursery or Nursery School alongside the suggested clinic for this estate, where in time the population is expected to be considerable.

From the Statistical Summary at the Appendix it will be noted that over 300 more children were subject to periodic inspection than last year, but the percentage of those requiring some form of treatment rose from 16.99 to 22.06, and in 2.37% of those inspected the general condition was considered to be below average, compared with 1.32% in 1947. There is not evidence to indicate that these increases may be significant. Six hundred and fifty eight more special examinations and re-inspections were made in 1948 than in 1947.

The cleanliness returns this year are encouraging in that out of nearly 30,000 inspections your school nurses discovered only 54 cases of infestation as against 97 last year.

With the co-operation of Scarborough Borough Council arrangements were made to provide school children with artificial sunlight treatment at Scarborough Medical Baths. The charge to the Local Education Authority was at the rate of 6d. per patient per treatment. Between the 9th September, 1948, when the scheme became operative, and the end of the year 88 children completed a course of treatment.

Infectious Diseases were not unduly prevalent and again I can report that no case of diphtheria in a school child of this Division was notified during the year. It is estimated that between 70% and 75% of school children have been protected against diphtheria, and next year it is proposed to offer re-inforcement doses to all children of the 8-10 years age group.

Dr. M. D. Cairns, a County Assistant School Medical Officer who had been seconded to this Division, returned to her former area.

Dr. E. D. Ellison was appointed part-time temporary Assistant School Medical Officer as from 12th January, 1948.

Dr. M. C. Gordon again became available for part-time psychiatric work, and was able to include some Child Guidance duties.

Nurse M. K. Jones retired on the 31st March, and Nurse L. Dawson was appointed in her place on 1st May, 1948.

Miss J. Jeffs resigned in November to take another appointment, and Miss P. M. Vokes was appointed to the vacancy.

Despite the repeated insertion of advertisements since the summer of 1947, when the post became vacant, it has not been possible to fill the vacancy of speech therapist. This work, therefore, is still in abeyance.

With the approval of the Ministry of Education, the Local Education Authority have directed that Routine Medical Inspections be applied to the 7-8 years and 12-13 years age groups in addition to the basic three inspections of Primary School Entrants, Primary School Leavers and Secondary School Leavers; also in some quarters it is felt that all pupils of Secondary Schools should be medically inspected each year. It will not be possible to comply with these instructions with our present staff, but it will be necessary to add a whole-time male Assistant Medical Officer to our establishment; this officer should be available to do, in addition to school medical work, duties in connection with Materity and Child Welfare, and Immunisation.

With the introduction of the National Health Service Act, 1946 on 5th July, hospital treatment of school children, in some instances a charge upon Local Education Authorities in the past, became free. Further, whereas in the past travel vouchers were provided to school children proceeding to hospitals outside the area for specialists' opinion or treatment, now, travelling expenses are refunded wholly or in part by the appropriate Hospital Management Committee.

I would like to record my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Primary Education Committee for their support during the year, to Mr. Nock, the Divisional Education Officer and his staff for their whole-hearted co-operation and to acknowledge the loyal assistance of Mr. Bassett, the senior clerk to the School Health Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. STOKOE,

Divisional School Medical Officer.

King Street,
Scarborough.
May, 1949.



1. GENERAL.

The total number of scholars on the school registers amounted to 6,783, an increase of 133 over last year's figure.

(a)	Number of Primary Schools (excluding Child Haven Nursery School).	22
(b)	Number of Primary School Departments in the Division (excluding Child Haven Nursery School).	27
(c)	Number of pupils on the registers of Primary Schools (excluding the Child Haven Nursery School) in September 1948	3,958
(d)	Number of children in Child Haven Nursery School in September, 1948	41
(e)	Number of children in the Special Class at No. 9 Seamer Road in September, 1948	25
(f)	Number of County Modern Schools in the Division	6
(g)	Number of pupils on the rolls of County Modern Schools in September, 1948	1,755
(h)	Number of Grammar and Technical Schools	3
(i)	Number of pupils on the rolls of Grammar and Technical Schools in September, 1948	1,004

2. STAFF.

(i) Medical Officers.

J. Stokoe, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional School Medical Officer.

Elizabeth R. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer.

Margaret D. Cairns, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer (temporarily attached to Scarborough Divisional Executive until 10th January, 1948).

Elizabeth D. Ellison, B.A., Ch.B., Temporary Assistant School Medical Officer (part-time), since 12th January, 1948.

(ii) Dental Surgeons.

D. Bewes Atkinson, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. (Part-time).

J. C. Carr, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.

(iii) Specialist Officers (Part-time).

Ophthalmic Surgeon ... J. Ellison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Orthopædic Surgeon ... H. L. Crockatt, M.B., Ch.B.

Psychiatrist ... Margaret C. Gordon, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.M. (since May, 1948).

(iv) Speech Therapist.

Vacant.

(v) School Nurses.

(a) WHOLE-TIME.

Miss R. E. Parker, S.R.N.

Miss M. K. Jones, S.R.N. (retired 31st March, 1948).

Miss H. B. Taylor, S.R.N.

Miss L. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (appointed 1st May, 1948).

These nurses carried out school nursing within the Borough of Scarborough.

(b) PART-TIME.

School nursing in the Scalby Urban District and Scarborough Rural District areas was conducted by four District Nurses, as follows:—

Nurse M. Spavin (resigned 19th November, 1948)—Scalby and Cayton districts.

Nurse J. Robson (from 20th November, 1948)—Scalby and Cayton districts.

Nurse M. Ford—Snainton district.

Nurse E. D. Fisher-Brown—Ayton district.

Nurse A. Brown—Cloughton district.

(vi) Dental Attendants.

Miss N. D. V. Stockill.

Miss J. Jeffs (appointed 16th February, 1948, resigned 30th November, 1948).

Miss P. M. Vokes (appointed 13th December, 1948).

(vii) Clerks.

J. R. Bassett, B.Com.

Miss A. E. Macallister.

3. MEDICAL SUPERVISION.

At Routine Medical Inspection 2,747 children were examined in schools by the school medical officers. Those noted as suffering from defects were followed up, as is the usual practice, and involved 1,472 re-inspections at a later date. Special medical examinations at the School Clinic in respect of children referred by their own doctors, school nurses, school teachers, and parents, totalled another 1,403, while interviews with parents at their own homes and inspections by nurses (excluding cleanliness inspections) at schools numbered 998.

4. FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) The proportion of children at Routine Medical Inspections requiring treatment was rather more than last year, being 22.06% in 1948 compared with 16.99% in 1947.

Group.	Number of Children.	
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN		
Entrants	1,099	225 (20.47%)
Second Age Group ...	1,019	234 (22.96%)
TOTAL ...	2,118	459 (21.67%)
SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN		
Third Age Group ...	629	147 (23.37%)
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,747	606 (22.06%)

The defects found at Routine Medical Inspection are analysed in Table IIA of the Appendix to this report.

(b) **General Condition.**

Under the term “General Condition,” of the 2,747 children examined at Routine Medical Inspections 75 (or 2.37%) were recorded as being in a poor condition. This is a higher proportion than reported last year. In all instances the children were afforded treatment by the School Health Services, or were referred to their own Doctors, meanwhile continuing under observation by the Department.

(c) **Cleanliness.**

School nurses continued to make special cleanliness surveys at regular intervals at schools during the year, and nearly 30,000 individual inspections were made. Fifty-four children were found to be infested, a considerable reduction on the 97 noted during 1947 ; 427 visits to children’s homes were made by school nurses in respect of uncleanness. Only two notices under Section 54(2) of the Education Act 1944, requiring parents to cleanse their children, were served, but in no case was it necessary to recommend that the Local Education Authority should exercise their powers under Section 54(3) of the Act. .

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	12	9
Number of school visits by nurses ...	327	83
Number of examinations of pupils in the schools by nurses	23,082	6,823
Number of individual children infested ...	44	10
Number of visits to homes by the School Nurses	338	89

(d) **Clothing and Footwear.**

On the whole, clothing appeared to be adequate, and since footwear became available without the surrender of clothing coupons during 1948 doubtless parents will experience less difficulty in providing boots and shoes as required.

The Scarborough Amicable Society continued to do excellent work, and in 1948 made grants towards the provision of clothing and boots to necessitous cases, amounting to £348, a big increase over the £116 provided last year.

5. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

(a) **Minor Ailments.**

Minor Ailments sessions were again held at the School Clinic, King Street, on four mornings a week, and at Northstead and Hinderwell Schools one morning per week each; a school medical officer was in attendance at each session. Attendances at minor ailments sessions were well up to average and again minor injuries and non-contagious skin conditions were the commonest defects for which treatment was sought. An insignificant increase in the number of scabies cases was noted, but only about half the number of cases of impetigo sought treatment in 1948, compared with 1947.

Condition for which children attended M.A. Clinic.	Primary School Children		Secondary School Children	
	No. of first visits.	Total Attend- ances.	No. of first visits.	Total Attend- ances.
Scabies	36	111	5	20
Impetigo	37	84	8	20
Ringworm	7	51	1	58
Uncleanliness (including Verminous Conditions ...	94	160	42	51
Minor Injuries	551	758	80	150
External Eye Disease ...	93	204	22	35
Ear Discharge and Deafness	69	182	28	93
Nose and Throat	27	42	14	20
Vision	22	30	3	5
Heart and Circulation ...	13	16	6	6
Lungs	6	7	1	1
Nervous System	12	15	2	2
Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—
Skin (Non-contagious) ...	430	822	70	193
Other Conditions	367	613	89	180
TOTAL	1,765	3,096	371	834

(b) **Defective Vision.**

Since the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, it has not been possible to continue with our scheme for checking the number of school children who obtained spectacles prescribed through our eye clinic. However, enquiries show that at 31st December, 1948, only in 42 cases had the spectacles been received out of the 103 for which spectacles had been prescribed since 5th July, 1948.

The delay is clearly due to the great demand for spectacles by all ages of the population, and it has not been possible to ensure that school children are included among those granted priority consideration.

The following tables summarise the work of the eye clinic, both before and after 5th July, 1948:—

Pre 5th July:

Number of sessions	...	...	...	27	
				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
Number of new cases examined	...	...	...	83	31
Number of re-examinations	...	...	...	73	25
Spectacles prescribed	...	...	...	51	35
Recommended other forms of treatment	...	...	...	21	3
Spectacles obtained through L.E.A.	...	...	...	47	34

Post 5th July:

Number of sessions	...	...	...	26	
				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
Number of new cases examined	...	...	...	64	35
Number of re-examinations	...	...	...	78	30
Spectacles prescribed	...	...	...	67	36
Recommended other forms of treatment	...	...	...	11	3
Spectacles known to have been received	...	...	...	31	11

(c) **Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear.**

The treatment of throat, nose and ear defects continued to be carried out at the Scarborough Hospital under the direction of Mr. G. L. Thompson. During the year 139 children, who had been referred by the School Health Services, received operative treatment for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. In addition to these we have been informed by the Hospital authorities that a further 105 school children received operative treatment, having been referred by their own doctors.

(d) **Orthopædic Defects.**

Forty-one new cases were referred by the School Health Services to the Orthopaedic Clinic during the year.

Seven children received in-patient treatment at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, for the following conditions:—

Condition.				Number of children treated.
Torticollis	...	...	...	2
Deformity of Feet	...	...	...	2
Old Injury of Foot	...	...	...	1
Deformity of Leg	...	...	...	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	...	...	1

The Secretary of the Council of Social Service has kindly submitted the following return:—

Altogether 100 children attended the Scarborough Orthopaedic Clinic for out-patient treatment, making a total of 529 attendances. Of these 44 made a total of 384 attendances for remedial exercises.

(e) Tuberculosis.

During the year, 5 cases of tuberculosis (1 pulmonary, 4 glandular), in school children were reported. One case was admitted to a sanatorium, and one was fatal. The other three recovered sufficiently to enable them to return to school.

(f) Ringworm of the Scalp.

One school child received X-ray treatment for this condition at York County Hospital.

(g) Asthma.

Thirteen school children were referred through the School Health Services to the Asthma Clinic at York County Hospital, whilst a further three children, who had been referred direct by their own doctors, were provided with free travel vouchers by the Local Education Authority. In addition ten children from the previous year continued to attend during 1948.

(h) Artificial Sunlight Treatment at the Medical Baths.

Sessions began on the 9th September, 1948, and by the end of the year 175 children (144 Primary and 31 Secondary) had been recommended for artificial sunlight treatment, of whom 88 (70 Primary and 18 Secondary) completed a course.

(i) Dental Services.

The dental services were conducted by one whole-time and one part-time dentist; a summary of the amount of work they carried out appears at Table IV of the Appendix to this report.

6. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

I am indebted to Mr. Nock, the Divisional Education Officer, for the following summary of Physical Education activities in the Scarborough Division:—

The work of Physical Education during the year has made steady progress, assisted by the return of men teachers from the services and additions from the training colleges which have re-established the pre-war numbers of physical training specialists in the boys' schools.

The Boys' Secondary Modern Schools and the High School for Boys received the benefit of specialised instruction by coaches from the Football Association and by the County Staff Coach and films were shown to them on Swimming, Football, Cricket and Gymnastics. Boxing Instruction has been steadily developing in these schools and three of them held inter-house

and inter-school boxing competitions while boys from the Divisional Area represented the County at the Yorkshire Schoolboy Boxing Finals. The hire of Tennis Courts has been much appreciated by the girls' schools other than the Girls' High School which has courts of its own, but further courts are needed.

Out of school activities are again in full swing and the allocation of playing fields for definite out of school periods to schools, inter-school leagues and youth clubs, by which the fullest possible use is made of pitches and equipment, has been appreciated. The Senior and Junior School Football Leagues enjoyed a full season's activity while the girls' inter-school hockey, netball, and tennis matches have greatly increased in number.

The Schools held their Annual Sports mainly on the Northstead and Hinderwell Playing Fields. These events were enthusiastically contested and enjoyed. Sports programme arrangement has been generally good. Virtually every child in the school has been a participant in some part of the competition, over-emphasis on catering for the good athlete has been happily avoided and the teachers generally have sounded the death knell of the "Victor Ludorum" system with its tendency to cause overstrain.

Swimming Instruction was carried out at the North Bay Pool under somewhat indifferent weather conditions with very satisfactory results. Apart from the award of over 550 certificates for varying degrees of proficiency in swimming, 33 of the 34 candidates presented obtained the Royal Life Saving Society's Bronze Medallion.

The provision of transport has enabled the best possible use to be made of the limited playing field and baths facilities available.

Children from the Secondary Schools attended the Education Committee's Camp at Robin Hood's Bay and in addition several other camps throughout the season.

7. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With the exception that no case of acute anterior poliomyelitis or of the enteric group of fevers was notified among our school children during the year, there was little variation of the incidence of infectious diseases during 1948.

Notifications of infectious diseases among school children in the Divisional Area were as follows:—

Disease.	Total No. of cases.		Admitted to Isolation Hospital.	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Measles ...	114	4	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	32	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	15	6	10	4
Dysentery ...	2	—	—	—

Special Exclusions.

It is gratifying to note that there was an appreciable reduction in the number of cases of school children excluded from school on account of verminous and unclean conditions. The conditions for which exclusion from school was required are shown in the following table: —

Disease.				No. of Children.	
				Primary	Secondary
Ringworm	...	...	...	3	2
Contagious skin	...	...	...	25	6
Verminous and Unclean conditions	...	...	...	16	3
Other causes	...	...	...	35	—

8. SCHOOL MILK AND MEALS.

I am indebted to the Divisional Education Officer for the details included in the following table, which shows the position as at December, 1948: —

Percentage of children provided with meals in Rural Schools	...	...	...	...	80.3
Percentage of children provided with meals in Scarborough Schools	...	...	...	...	47.86
Percentage of children provided with milk in Primary Schools in the Division	...	...	...	...	85.91
Percentage of children provided with milk in Secondary Schools in the Division	...	...	...	...	67.67

Facilities are available for any school child recommended by the School Medical Officers to be provided with school dinners and/or a second bottle of milk daily on medical grounds.

9. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES.

At routine medical inspections 52% of primary school children and 8% of secondary school children were accompanied by their parents.

I am indebted to Mr. Pateman, the local inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., for the following report of the year's work of his department in connection with school children: —

“ There were 98 cases enquired into in the Divisional Area affecting the welfare of 183 children (98 boys, 85 girls), involving 112 offenders or persons advised (46 males, 66 females). No cases were due to drink.

Classification of Cases: —

Adoption	...	...	...	—
Neglect	...	...	...	69
Advice sought	...	...	...	14
Ill-treatment	...	...	...	15
Immoral surroundings	...	...	...	—
Other wrongs	...	...	...	—
Total				98

The above were dealt with as follows: —

Warned by the Officer	...	70
Advised and helped	... ..	28
Adoption	... ..	—
		—
Total	...	98
		—

Two offenders were prosecuted. Two Juvenile Court cases were instituted. .

In order to watch the progress and guard against relapse, the Inspector paid 425 visits of supervision and in addition 259 miscellaneous visits were made to officials and others in respect of these cases."

As reported in more detail in last year's Annual Report, Specialists' services and treatment were utilised at various hospitals in the neighbourhood.

10. NURSERY CLASSES.

Dr. Cameron prepared the following report on the Nursery School and Classes: —

Childhaven is the only Nursery School at present and provides 45 places for children between the ages of two and five years. This does not meet the demand for this type of education and there are at present 95 two-year olds and 47 early three-year olds on the waiting list. No names are taken of older children as there is no likelihood of their being admitted before they attain five years. The proportion of children in each age group has to be maintained and balanced. The School is conducted on orthodox nursery lines, children being admitted during school hours. Mid-morning lunch consisting of milk, and a cooked mid-day dinner are provided for each child; the children sleep in the afternoons. Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice are given as a routine measure and are intended to supplement the home allowance to which the child is entitled until the age of five years. Several schools have asked for extra supplies to increase the amount given in school, but this is not available. The parents should continue to give the child his Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil at home. Anaemic children, on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer, receive Ferrous-sulphate tablets at school. Close co-operation with the homes is maintained and medical inspection is carried out at frequent intervals to minimise as far as possible the risk of infections. Attendances were 86%.

The Nursery Class at Friarage Infants' School admits children from three to five years. A modified nursery regime is carried out and the children sleep in the afternoons. Attendance was good (95% during the year), and the children made good progress..

At Hinderwell, a nursery regime is used in the admission class where the age is now 4+, and the children rest after their dinner. There are 30 children in the Nursery Class and there is a waiting list.

The age of admission at Central Nursery is now 4+ and the first class is conducted on nursery lines.

11. HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The following were formally ascertained as handicapped pupils under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, and were reported to the Local Education Authority:—

- 1 Partially Sighted Pupil.
- 2 Delicate Pupils.
- 1 Diabetic Pupil.
- 2 Maladjusted Pupils.
- 4 Physically Handicapped Pupils.
- 11 Educationally Subnormal Pupils.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in securing vacancies in special schools for handicapped children, but, during 1948, the Local Education Authority were able to place one diabetic, one educationally subnormal and one physically handicapped pupil in special residential schools.

The following Table shows the number of school children from the Divisional area who were maintained at special schools during the year:—

Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.
BLIND		
Royal Victoria School for the Blind, Newcastle ...	—	1
DEAF		
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster ...	3	1
PARTIALLY DEAF		
Blenheim Walk Home, Leeds ...	1	—
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL		
Littleton House School, Girton, Cambridge ...	1	—
Beacon Residential School, Lichfield ...	1	—
MALADJUSTED		
Chaigeley School, Thelwall, Warrington ...	—	1
Hill Orchard School, Meriden, Warwick ...	2	—
DIABETIC		
Baskerville Residential School, Birmingham ...	1	—
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		
Hinwick Hall School, Wellingborough, Northants.	1	—
Bradstock-Lockett School of Recovery, Southport	1	—

We are fortunate in having the Special Class at No. 9 Seamer Road, which caters for the educationally subnormal child, and during the year 31 children, including 13 admitted during 1948, attended this class. Ten pupils were discharged, as follows:—

- 3 to work (or home), having reached school leaving age.
- 1 to a residential school for educationally subnormal children.
- 1 to an ordinary school.
- 3 withdrawn, having been reported to the Mental Deficiency Committee as ineducable.
- 1 excluded, pending admission to a special school for maladjusted children.
- 1 died.

Speech Defects.

Unfortunately no progress has been made in this direction since, for despite repeated advertising the vacancy for a speech therapist, only one application was received and this applicant, after being offered the post, decided not to take up the appointment.

Section 57, Education Act, 1944.

Two children were reported to the Local Education Authority as ineducable under section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944, and one child under section 57(5) of the Act, as requiring supervision after leaving school.

12. CHILD GUIDANCE.

Owing to the pressure of work the York Child Guidance Clinic authorities were compelled to close their waiting list for children recommended for treatment there. Before such closure, however, five children from this Division attended the Clinic for treatment, and altogether made a total of 93 attendances.

Fortunately the services of Dr. Gordon, the psychiatrist, again became available from May, 1948, and she included in her ordinary duties child guidance work in connection with children in this Division. The following is a summary of her work:—

No. of visits to Scarborough by Dr. Gordon	...	14
No. of initial examinations of school children	...	22
No. of re-examinations	... ..	9
No. of children ascertained as Maladjusted Pupils within the meaning of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945	...	2

13. CHILD DELINQUENTS.

During the year 75 medical reports were submitted to the Magistrates in connection with children due to appear before the Juvenile Court.

14. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Of the 95 children who were examined as to fitness for employment under the provisions of the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, three were considered unfit for their proposed employment.

15. PROTECTIVE INOCULATION.

Of the children subjected to routine medical inspection, 26% Primary and 25% Secondary school children showed scars of successful vaccination against smallpox.

During the year 71 school children completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria given by the School Medical Officers, whilst a further 105 children received re-inforcement doses. It is estimated that between 70% and 75% of school children in the Division are protected.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY — 1948

- (i) Primary Schools.
- (ii) Secondary Schools.

TABLE I.
Return of Medical Inspections.

	(i)	(ii)
A. Periodic Medical Inspections		
1. No. of Inspections in the prescribed groups		
Entrants	1,099	—
Second Age Group	1,019	—
Third Age Group	—	629
TOTAL ...	2,118	629
2. No. of other Periodic Inspections ...	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,118	629
B. Other Inspections		
No. of Special Inspections	1,095	308
No. of Re-Inspections	1,044	428
TOTAL ...	2,139	736

- C. Pupils found to require treatment**
 Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

GROUP.	For defective vision (excluding squint).		For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA		Total individual pupils.	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Entrants ...	12	—	213	—	225	—
Second Age Group	71	—	165	—	234	—
Third Age Group ...	—	55	—	93	—	147
Total (prescribed Groups) ...	83	55	378	93	459	147
Other Periodic Inspections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	83	55	378	93	459	147

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found at Medical Inspections during the year 1948.

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Periodic Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
	Number of Defects.				Number of Defects.			
	Requiring Treatment		Requiring Observation but not Treatment		Requiring Treatment		Requiring Observation but not Treatment	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
SKIN	16	12	2	5	192	56	58	10
EYES								
(a) Vision	83	55	28	11	54	31	20	17
(b) Squint	18	1	2	—	1	—	4	2
(c) Other	10	2	2	5	59	14	13	7
EARS								
(a) Hearing	—	—	3	—	8	7	4	4
(b) Otitis Media	1	—	1	2	22	7	5	1
(c) Other	5	—	1	—	24	10	7	5
* NOSE AND THROAT	87	12	105	18	104	18	78	18
SPEECH	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	2
CERVICAL GLANDS	2	—	8	1	13	—	11	5
HEART AND CIRCULATION	57	29	39	13	46	7	38	14
LUNGS	14	1	6	3	31	5	42	6
DEVELOPMENTAL								
(a) Hernia	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2
(b) Other	1	—	3	1	1	1	1	3
ORTHOPAEDIC								
(a) Posture	8	—	5	9	1	1	7	3
(b) Flat Foot	8	2	11	9	3	1	10	23
(c) Other	17	6	13	5	9	3	16	12
NERVOUS								
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Other	13	4	9	1	14	7	34	12
PSYCHOLOGICAL								
(a) Development	—	—	7	1	4	—	15	4
(b) Stability	—	—	2	—	—	1	7	4
OTHER	132	28	44	18	335	94	254	109

B. Classification of the General Condition of Pupils inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(i)	1,099	495	45.04	570	51.87	34	3.09
(ii)	1,019	464	45.54	534	52.40	21	2.06
	629	390	62.00	219	34.82	20	3.18
TOTAL ...	2,747	1,349	49.10	1,323	48.53	75	2.37

TABLE III.

Return of Defects treated during the year 1948.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness for which see Table V.)

(a)	<i>Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.</i>					
				(i)	(ii)	
SKIN						
Ringworm—Scalp						
(i) X-ray treatment	...	...	...	1	—	
(ii) Other treatment	...	...	...	6	1	
Ringworm—Body	...	...	...	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	36	5	
Impetigo	...	...	...	37	8	
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	430	70	
EYE DISEASE						
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital)	...	...	...	93	22	
EAR DEFECTS	...	...	...	69	28	
MISCELLANEOUS						
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	...	...	...	999	195	
			TOTAL	1,671	329	
(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics	...	...	...	2,936	783	

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

					<i>No. of Defects dealt with.</i>	
					(i)	(ii)
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint)					298	121
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)					—	—
TOTAL ...					<u>298</u>	<u>121</u>
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were						
(a) Prescribed					118	71
(b) Obtained					78	45

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

			<i>Total number treated.</i>
Received operative treatment:			
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...	...	244
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	...	...	—
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	41
	TOTAL	...	<u>285</u>

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools					4	7
(b) No. treated otherwise e.g. in clinics or out-patients departments					54	46

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated (a) under Child guidance arrangements					16	11
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements					—	—

TABLE IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

	(i)	(ii)
(1) No. of children inspected		
(a) Routine Age Groups	3,357	2,605
(b) Specials	40	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(c) TOTAL	3,397	2,618
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(2) No. found to require treatment	1,612	1,384
(3) No. actually treated	1010	735
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...	1,651	1,850
(5) Half Days devoted to—Inspection	34	27
Treatment	210	245
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	244	272
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(6) Fillings—Temporary Teeth	24	16
—Permanent Teeth	591	1,250
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	615	1,266
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(7) Extractions—Temporary Teeth	1,943	213
—Permanent Teeth	210	484
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	2,153	697
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	718	234
(9) Other Operations	412	714

TABLE V.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

	(i)	(ii)
(1) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ...	23,082	6,823
(2) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	44	10
(3) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	1	1
(4) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—	—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
AVERAGE HEIGHTS.

BOYS

AGE GROUPS.	No. Measured.	Inches.	Centimetres.	No. Measured.	Inches.	Centimetres.
2-3 years	3	36.17	91.84	5	37.15	94.39
3-4 years	27	38.11	96.80	38	38.28	97.23
4-5 years	52	42.06	106.83	68	39.68	100.79
5-6 years	221	44.22	112.32	165	43.01	109.25
6-7 years	120	45.46	115.46	88	45.07	114.47
7-8 years	67	47.70	121.16	74	47.46	120.55
8-9 years	52	50.09	127.23	39	49.90	126.74
9-10 years	71	52.87	134.29	54	52.09	132.31
10-11 years	258	53.70	136.40	232	53.75	136.53
11-12 years	125	55.37	140.64	117	55.16	140.13
12-13 years	4	56.75	144.15	1	52.25	132.72
13-14 years	5	56.90	144.53	5	61.20	155.45
14-15 years	3	57.66	146.46	7	61.57	156.37

GIRLS

AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

BOYS

AGE GROUPS.	No. Weighed.	lbs.	Kilograms.	No. Weighed.	lbs.	Kilograms.
2-3 years	3	31.83	14.43	5	29.85	13.54
3-4 years	27	34.34	15.58	36	34.51	15.65
4-5 years	52	40.03	18.12	68	36.85	16.72
5-6 years	220	43.20	19.60	165	42.10	19.09
6-7 years	120	47.17	21.39	94	45.20	20.50
7-8 years	67	51.80	23.50	74	51.62	23.41
8-9 years	52	58.26	26.43	39	56.89	25.81
9-10 years	71	64.95	29.47	54	63.02	28.63
10-11 years	258	68.97	31.28	232	70.52	31.99
11-12 years	125	76.58	34.74	117	74.25	33.68
12-13 years	4	87.84	39.84	1	63.75	28.92
13-14 years	5	80.40	36.46	5	107.40	48.72
14-15 years	3	89.50	40.60	7	106.34	48.23

GIRLS

SECONDARY SCHOOLS. AVERAGE HEIGHTS.

BOYS				GIRLS	
AGE GROUPS.	No. Measured.	Inches.	Centimetres.	No. Measured.	Inches. Centimetres.
11-12 years	—	—	—	15	57.01 144.81
12-13 years	8	57.75	146.66	28	58.14 147.65
13-14 years	36	61.31	155.73	46	60.92 154.74
14-15 years	70	62.34	158.32	221	61.81 157.00
15-16 years	25	66.68	169.39	64	63.55 161.42
16-17 years	31	67.61	171.73	50	63.88 162.26
17-18 years	1	73.50	186.69	26	64.88 164.79
18-19 years	—	—	—	2	64.00 162.56

AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

BOYS				GIRLS	
AGE GROUPS.	No. Weighed.	lbs.	Kilograms.	No. Weighed.	lbs. Kilograms.
11-12 years	—	—	—	15	75.53 34.26
12-13 years	8	82.25	37.31	28	88.00 39.92
13-14 years	36	99.00	44.91	46	96.80 43.91
14-15 years	70	104.23	47.28	221	107.60 48.88
15-16 years	25	122.48	57.89	64	120.53 54.67
16-17 years	31	128.48	58.28	50	122.96 55.77
17-18 years	1	160.00	72.58	26	126.62 57.34
18-19 years	—	—	—	2	131.00 59.42



